New York State Emergency Support Function Annex

Disaster Preparedness Commission

ESF #7 Logistics

Rev. Final

Date: March 2020

ESF Coordinating Agency:
NYS Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Services/Office of Emergency Management (DHSES/OEM)

DPC Support Members:
DHSES/Asset Management
DHSES/Finance
DHSES/Office of Interoperable and Emergency Communications (DHSES/OIEC)
Department of Corrections and Community Supervision (DOCCS)
Department of Transportation (DOT)
Division of Military and Naval Affairs (DMNA)
Office of General Services (OGS)
Office of Information Technology Services (ITS)
Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (OPRHP)
Thruway Authority (TA)

Non-DPC Members:
Canal Corporation (Canals)
New York Power Authority (NYPA)
State University of New York (SUNY)

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) provide the structure for coordinating response activities for incidents that go beyond the capability of the local resources. The ESFs are a mechanism used to group operational functions during response and short-term recovery efforts. At the State level, logistics coordinates comprehensive incident planning, management, and sustainment capabilities to meet the needs of disaster survivors and responders. The objective of ESF #7 is to minimize the impact on effected populations by responding quickly and efficiently through logistical services and support.

SECTION I: General Considerations and Planning Guidelines

Introduction

The State of New York experiences a wide variety of disasters and emergencies that may negatively impact whole communities. Obtaining the resources to assist communities during disaster response is a priority of the State. The framework for this assistance has been established to aid with the response and short-term recovery, should the situation warrant State logistical support.

Logistics and resource management is a complex process that involves acquisition, distribution, transportation, and application

Critical Capability

ESF #7 would support the following Critical Capabilities in New York State: Logistics and Resource Management, Private Sector/ Non-Governmental Organizations, and Planning

during incident response. Disasters may obstruct normal resource channels, deplete essential commodities, impact response capabilities, and increase demand on personnel and resources.

A disaster may necessitate involvement at the local, State, and Federal levels and may include a State or Federal disaster declaration. Programs and resources at all government levels may be needed to aid in the response and recovery efforts. ESF #7 will provide logistical support and resource management for State, local, and tribal entities. The scale of response will be based on the magnitude of the disaster, but the fundamental responsibilities of ESF #7 will remain the same.

Responsibilities of ESF #7 may include efforts such as donations management, locating, procuring, and issuing resources (i.e. supplies, office space, office equipment, fuel, contracting services, personnel, heavy equipment, and generators). Direct and active support will be provided for emergency response and recovery efforts during the initial response and following the disaster.

Linkage to other State Plans

The ESF #7 Annex will have direct linkages to the State EOC Plans for Resource Management, EMAC Procedures, Donations Management Appendix, Intra State Mutual Aid Plan (IMAP), and State Procurement Policy.

Purpose

The State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) has been structured into three distinct, but interconnected volumes. These are:

- Volume 1: All-Hazard Mitigation Annex
- Volume 2: Response and Short-Term Recovery
- Volume 3: Long-Term Recovery Annex

The purpose of the CEMP is to identify the State's overarching policies, authorities, and response structure that will be implemented in the event an emergency or disaster situation warrants a State response. The CEMP serves as the foundational framework for the State's response. For operational purposes, all ESF's and hazard-specific annexes build upon the State's Volume 2: Response and Short-Term Recovery.

The ESF #7 Annex is intended to supplement the CEMP. This annex will define the operational framework for the State's logistical support and resource management upon activations of the State Emergency Operations Center (EOC). This annex will outline the characteristics and operational requirements and linkages to other State plans that are unique to ESF #7.

Scope

This applies to all hazards that warrant the State's logistical response. ESF #7 will provide logistical support and resource management, as well as donations management in response to an emergency or disaster.

ESF #7 applies to the management of logistical support efforts in response to an emergency or disaster to include, but not limited to efforts such as locating, procuring, issuing, and tracking resources.

This Annex will establish an operational framework for integration between internal and external logistical partners and stakeholders. Logistics will coordinate with all activated ESFs. Logistical assignments made to an individual ESF will be coordinated through that individual ESF Coordinating Agency.

Maintaining records and systems that track the available and committed resources involved in disaster response will be accomplished by ESF #7. It will also monitor costs and vendor research associated with the disaster response including costs of purchasing or contracting goods and services, transportation, and above normal staffing and lodging.

This Annex will apply to all incidents, including those that require donations management in response to an emergency or disaster. ESF #7 will work in close coordination with ESF #1, as well as Federal ESF #7, when they are integrated in to the State EOC.

Situation

New York State's large size, varying climate, and substantial population may complicate the State's emergency response and recovery efforts. Advanced planning and preparedness are critical components, necessary to mitigate the impact of a disaster on the States response. Management of resource support is highly situational, requiring a flexible approach in its response. An incident may exhaust local government resources and may severely limit the State's access to resources needed for response and short-term recovery. During the initial stages of the emergency, forms of communication may be severely interrupted, and transportation may be hindered due to damage to roads, bridges, airports, and other transportation modes. The access to just-in-time inventory and other resources needed during the emergency response may be inadequate and could severely impact the State's response efforts. Resources allocated under this Annex will be those items not available at the local level because they were never available to the locality, have been exhausted in response to the emergency, or are not accessible with the time frame of the applicable emergency. These may include contractual services. A large event may require assistance from Federal ESF #7, the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC), or other mutual aid agreements to effectively respond to the disaster.

Planning Assumptions

1. State assistance will be supplemental to local activities and will be available only after local resources have been exhausted.
2. ESF #7 will be activated every time the State EOC is at least partially activated.
3. The State may be required to assist one or more local governments by providing distribution and staging area facilities, along with the personnel to manage those facilities.
4. ESF #7 may need to establish additional staging areas or mobilization sites on its own initiative, or in conjunction with Federal response efforts.
5. Communications and Information Technology assets may also be required to support facility operations.
6. The State EOC will be the focal point of all logistical support and management requests. All requests will be made through the State EOC utilizing the State's Incident Management System. In coordination with the Operations Section, an ESF #7 representative will determine the sources for the requested resource(s).
7. ESF #7 will make full use of State OEM stockpiles located throughout the State.
8. ESF #7 will be responsible for vendor research as well as identifying, distributing, sustaining, coordinating, transporting, and tracking resources.
9. A large-scale emergency or disaster may result in the State fully exhausting all resources requiring the need to request assistance through EMAC.
10. A large-scale emergency or disaster may result in the State fully exhausting all resources requiring the need to request Federal support through resource requests of Federal ESF #7 or a FEMA representative in the State EOC.
11. Donations management may need to be activated to collect, manage, and distribute donated goods and services.
12. During an activation it is essential to make sure that all procurement guidelines and policies are followed. Due to the specific need of the necessary item(s) it is important that all information is provided so that there is no delay in the distribution of the resources due to procurement policies, including supplies, equipment, damage to facilities, and transportation infrastructure.
13. ESF #7 has the ability to activate OGS surge staff during a large activation in coordination with the State EOC Manager.
14. ESF #7 agencies will need a basic skill set and or knowledge of all possible requested resources.

Concept of Operations

The magnitude of the emergency or disaster will determine the operational structure of the State's logistical response. ESF #7 will be activated to some degree during any State response.

1. An incident occurs, local resources are exhausted or non-existent, and State assistance is requested.
2. State response activities begin. If warranted, the State EOC is activated and State OEM will determine the level of required ESF #7 activation.
3. ESF #7 is activated, logistical support will be coordinated through the coordinating and member agencies for both the service and support branch of Logistics.
4. As conditions warrant, other ESF's may be activated to aid in the response. Activated ESFs will be solicited for their ability to fulfill requests for assistance. If they are unable to do so, the request will be sent to ESF #7 to source.
5. ESF #7 will coordinate resource requests the activated ESF's. All attempts will be made to fulfil a request from existing resources, however, if the State cannot fulfill the request the following chain of support will be utilized, depending on availability:
    a. Donations
    b. Stockpile/staging
    c. IMAP
    d. EMAC
    e. Vendor
    f. FEMA
6. Emergency contract procurement can be utilized as a last resort.
7. If conditions warrant, the State will utilize the appropriate State Stockpile(s) for Staging Areas (SA).
8. Donations Management may be needed in large-scale disasters.
9. Work with PIO to communicate clearly that unsolicited goods can overwhelm response activities.
10. Publicize items needed and activate the donations link on DHSES website.

Policy or Authorities

- NYS Executive Law Article 2-B
    - Article 2-B section 29(g) EMAC
- NIMS Executive Order 26.1 of 2006 (NYS Adoption of the Incident Command System)
- Homeland Security Presidential Directive-5
- National Response Framework (NRF)
- Procurement or resources will follow the established priority of fill:
    - Article 11 of the State Finance Law
    - NYS Emergency Standby Contracts

Annex Maintenance, Distribution, and Revision Process

The NYS OEM Planning Section has the responsibility for the development, review, and maintenance of all multi-agency response plans under the New York State CEMP. As required under New York State Executive Law Article 2-B, each ESF annex shall undergo an annual review and update on or before February 15th of each year and be posted online (if applicable) no later than March 31st of each year.

During the annual review by the Planning Section for its material, this plan is examined for both content and format. For updates that do not impact operational mechanisms or processes, the appropriate edits are initiated within the Planning Section and do not warrant external involvement. Plan updates will also be conducted based upon experiences and lessons learned from exercises or real-world events, or through administrative changes in government. Planning Section updates and/or edits affecting operational capabilities, responsibilities, or otherwise impacting operations will engage stakeholders in a variety of ways, such as verbally, by document

review, meetings, webinars, or any combination thereof. Final drafts will be socialized to all appropriate agencies/personnel upon completion.

SECTION II: Preparedness

Mitigation

Volume 1 of the State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan is the State Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan. Pursuant to the requirements of 44 CFR 201.4, the State Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan is required to focus on natural hazards that are likely to cause a substantial impact on the State. Mitigation planning efforts for technological and human-caused hazards are also recognized and are being implemented throughout the State as well. New York State participates in Federal, State, and local mitigation programs and identifies ongoing mitigation opportunities. The State takes maximum advantage of available Federal funding to implement mitigation measures at the State and local levels. Throughout the past several years, a substantial amount of funding has been invested in mitigating the impacts of various disasters in all parts of the State. Volume 1 addresses the overall State hazard mitigation planning process, risk assessment, strategy development, and plan maintenance. The State Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan was Federally approved by DHS/FEMA in December 2018.

Risk Assessment

A variety of mechanisms are used to understand the various risks and associated threats and hazards facing the State. As required by the Homeland Security Grant Program (HSGP) and the National Preparedness Goal, the State must complete an annual Threat Hazard Identification Risk Assessment, or THIRA. The process involves the identification of scenarios that will most stress the State's capabilities and an assessment of those capabilities. Those capabilities are mapped to the core capabilities in each of these ESF Annexes created under the State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan. Further, New York State has developed additional programs and methodologies to better understand risk at the local level. This includes a County Emergency Preparedness Assessment (CEPA), which the State has conducted in each of the 57 counties of New York, and New York City. CEPA provides great insight as to the State's risk profile from a local level perspective.

Memorandums of Understanding (MOUs)/Letters of Agreement (LOAs)

In an effort to provide the most value and support during an emergency, the DHSES and the State OEM has entered into Memorandums of Understanding (MOU) with the following organizations:

- **Seventh-day Adventist**: Often during large activations there is a need for assistance with donations management. Seventh-day Adventist has agreed to provide assistance with the distribution of emergency relief supplies, such as drinking water, groceries, and blankets. Seventh-day Adventist has also agreed to assist with relief efforts in the areas of warehouse operations, clearinghouse management, and Community Collection Centers and Disaster Child Care (DCC) programs.

- **Office of General Services:** The need for expedient procurement during an activation requires emergency-specific procurement processes and, in some cases, necessitates additional surge staff to handle the volume of purchase requests the State EOC generates. The Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management has entered into an agreement with The Office of General Services (OGS) to provide emergency procurement surge staff to assist with a variety of tasks ranging from researching procurement options to making and recording actual purchases. The MOU represents implemented changes to the emergency procurement process, including transferring some purchasing functions and research needs to the Office of General Services' (OGS) Business Services Center (BSC) and surge staff from OGS and other agencies.

Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC)

EMAC is a national interstate mutual aid agreement that enables states to share resources. EMAC can be used either prior to or in conjunction with Federal assistance, thus providing another source point for needed capabilities to an affected state during times of disaster. The State of New York has extensive experience with receiving and providing EMAC assistance. New York State's participation into EMAC was codified by the NYS Legislature during the initial days following the terrorist attacks September 11, 2001. EMAC cannot be initialized until a Governors declaration has been received.

Donations Management

The State's management of donations encompasses two distinct sourcing pathways. Donations that are pre-designated are sourced immediately to the State EOC upon receipt. For non-predesignated items, the State uses the assistance of the DHSES website to source and locate items until a time when the resource is needed. The Donations Management Appendix should be referred to for all specifics in management of donated goods.

Training, Exercising, and Testing

The Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Services periodically assesses and exercise emergency capabilities of the ten stockpiles located throughout the State. Exercises are conducted both autonomously and in conjunction with other state exercises; an example a full-scale exercise is the State-observed and Federally-evaluated exercises that are conducted several times per year for the Radiological Emergency Preparedness Program. In addition to the exercises New York State has been involved with a number of real-world events that required an extensive State logistical response. The improvements captured during these real-world events and exercises have been incorporated into this annex and integrated into a comprehensive planning, training, and exercise program, that the Office of Emergency Management offers to appropriate stakeholders.

The State of New York sponsors and conducts a variety of training to improve knowledge and response capability. This includes varying levels of training in the Incident Command System and the Professional Development Series (PDS) curriculum. The State also participates in a wide variety of specialized training, including training to meet Federal program and grant requirements, such as the Emergency Management Performance Grant (EMPG). Further, many State agencies identify training requirements within their own organization to meet the needs of the agency for that specific discipline.

The State of New York has incorporated the Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP) into its emergency management program. HSEEP consists of both doctrine and policy for designing, developing, conducting, and evaluating exercises. The State has instituted HSEEP into a host of exercise activities, including those that involve tests and activations of the State EOC. Further, some exercises are often linked to a specific grant requirement, while others are conducted as part of ongoing or existing programs, such as those for the Radiological Emergency Preparedness Program.

The State also utilizes an exercise component as part of the planning process to test the effectiveness of an emergency management plan. These exercises vary in scope, and cross several state-level plans or annexes. As a point of reference, the planning process that resulted in the creation of all of the State's ESF annexes included an exercise component.

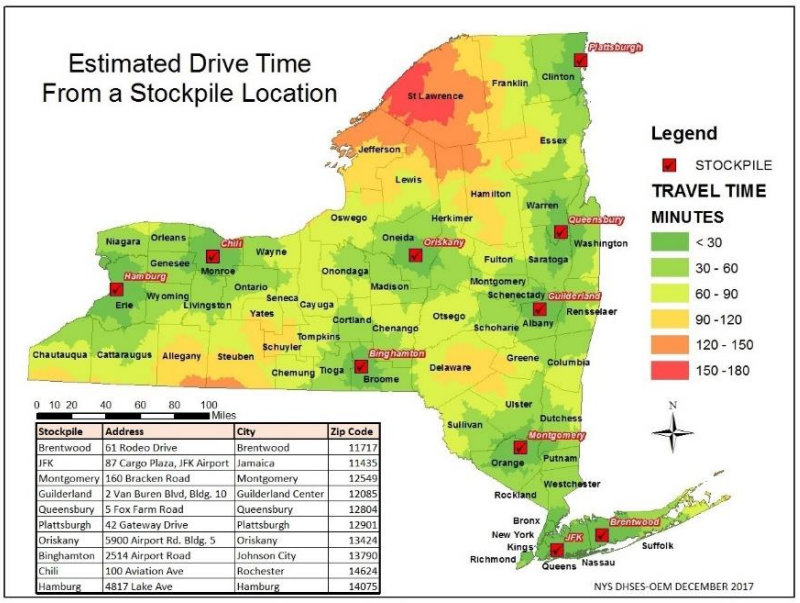
Capability Assessment

As part of the THIRA process, the State was required to assess its capabilities under Presidential Policy Directive (PPD-8). In doing so, the State assessed its Critical Capabilities using the construct outlined in the county emergency preparedness assessment (CEPA) program. The assessment provided the State with information regarding statewide capability trends and potential gaps that can then be planned for and addressed. Those capabilities have been mapped or linked to each one of the ESF annexes under Volume 2 of the State CEMP.

Stockpiles, Supplies, and Specialized Equipment

The State of New York maintains ten stockpiles strategically located throughout the state that are intended to maximize response efforts in the event of a disaster. On request, the Stockpile Managers can provide an inventory of all items in their respective stockpiles.

- OGS may provide leasing and space planning, as well as parking support and shuttle bus service.
- DEC may provide hauling, moving, excavating, lifting, pumping, draining, loading, and chipping.
- SUNY may provide barricades, compressor, generator, trucks, and related maintenance.
- DOT may provide trucks, excavating, lifting, chipping, and construction inspections.
- CANALS may provide cranes, excavators, low-boys, box trucks, and transportation-related vehicles.



Stockpile	Address	City	Zip Code
Brentwood	61 Rodeo Drive	Brentwood	11717
JFK	87 Cargo Plaza, JFK Airport	Jamaica	11435
Montgomery	160 Bracken Road	Montgomery	12549
Guilderland	2 Van Buren Blvd, Bldg. 10	Guilderland Center	12085
Queensbury	5 Fox Farm Road	Queensbury	12804
Plattsburgh	42 Gateway Drive	Plattsburgh	12901
Oriskany	5900 Airport Rd. Bldg. 5	Oriskany	13424
Binghamton	2514 Airport Road	Johnson City	13790
Chili	100 Aviation Ave	Rochester	14624
Hamburg	4817 Lake Ave	Hamburg	14075

SECTION III: Response

Alert and Notification

The State Watch Center (SWC) serves as the focal point for receiving or providing notification of incidents in the State. In response to an incident that warrants an increase in State response posture, the SWC will be used to notify agencies that the State EOC is activating.

Activation

State OEM will assess the potential needs and demands of the incident, and then determine the level of activation necessary to effectively manage the response to the incident. The capabilities that are needed to support that activation are also identified, and agencies are notified to staff the State EOC using the ESF construct.

NY State EOC Activation Levels

Steady State

Level 4 – Enhanced Monitoring

Level 3 – Partial Activation

Level 2 – Full Activation

Level 1 – Full State/Federal Response

Flexibility will be key in activating this ESF. Not all incidents are the same, and not all activations of this ESF will require the full list of agencies to support the demands of the incident. Therefore, the representation of agencies

that will be necessary to support the ESF may vary from incident to incident. The State CEMP identifies four activation levels of the State EOC. This ESF will activate to one of those levels as conditions warrant, with the primary agency serving as the ESF coordinator. These are:

Level 4 Enhanced Monitoring: A small, isolated, or a potential event that has some indicators that warrant extra attention, enhanced monitoring, or external communication.

- State OEM staff only.
- Agencies may be asked individually to support any remote operations or reporting from their home agency.

Level 3 Partial Activation: An incident or event requiring a partial activation of the State EOC with ESF coordinating agency activation.

- The ESF coordinating agency is activated on as needed basis.
- Additional agencies will be determined at the time of the event.

Level 2 Full Activation: An incident requiring full activation of the State EOC with ESF activation.

- The ESF coordinating agency is activated.
- Additional agencies will be determined at the time of the event.
- ESF agencies will work in partnership with the coordinating agency to operate and report under the ESF.

Level 1 Full State/Federal Response: An incident requiring full activation of the State EOC with ESF activation, and Federal ESF integration and coordination.

- The ESF coordinating agency is activated.
- Most, if not all, member agencies will be activated.
- ESF agencies will work in partnership with the coordinating agency to operate and report under the ESF.
- The activities of the ESF will be integrated with those of their Federal ESF counterparts.

Direction and Control

The State endorses the development of one response organizational structure that will include all responding agencies. State agencies and ESFs will be organized under the framework of the National Incident Management System (NIMS) Incident Command System as required by NIMS Executive Order 26.1 of 2006 and HSPD-5. As such, a variety of direction and control components may be utilized to manage and coordinate the State's resources in an efficient and effective manner and to provide the interoperability between the local and Federal response organizations.

The organizational structure of the State's ESFs is inherently different than the Federal construct under the NRF. With the exception of ESF #5 (Planning), ESF #7 (Logistics), and ESF #15 (External Affairs), the State ESFs will be situated organizationally in the Operations Section, and report directly to the Operation Section Chief (OSC), or Branch Chiefs if established. ESF #5 is assumed by the Planning Section in the State EOC, ESF #7 is assumed by the Logistics Section in the State EOC, and ESF #15 is part of the command element.

Consistent with ICS principles, ESF #7 assumes the leadership and management of the State EOC Logistics Section. Under this construct, ESF #7 brings the wealth of multiple agencies that possess a logistical mission set directly in support of the response organization. Both ESF #5 and ESF #7 fall under the direction and control of the State EOC manager. The ESF coordinating agency will ensure the activities of ESF #7 are consistent with this Annex, and that agencies are operating in unison to achieve the common goal or mission of the ESF. In addition, the State possesses several policies in regard to the procurement of goods, services, and emergency contracts that could be available or leveraged during an emergency. These include compacts and agreements that can be effectuated if specific criteria to do so has been met. Therefore, it is imperative that this ESF coordinates

internally and within the chain of command to ensure that the proper approvals have been received to prior to incurring any costs.

Assignments of Responsibilities

The responsibilities for each agency identified in this ESF are listed below. It should be noted that in some cases, the application of the resources below may have application in other emergency support functions. Therefore, the capacities for the resources that are identified below include what the agency has in totality and should not be interpreted as additional resources if identified in other ESF annexes.

Coordinating Agency

NYS Office of Emergency Management (DHSES/OEM): State OEM provides overall coordination of logistics and interagency coordination between local, State, and Federal response and recovery components.

Member Agencies

NYS DHSES/Asset Management: Will provide (forward) tactical support through management of state stockpiles and staging areas, and related coordination and informational support within the State EOC during activations (Level 2 or greater).

NYS DHSES/Finance: The primary role of DHSES/Finance is the procurement and financial tracking of resources during response and short-term recovery efforts of an event. DHSES/Finance may be required to work with the OGS' Business Service Center (BSC) for purchases and obtain approvals from both the Office of the State Comptroller (OSC) and the Division of Budget (DOB).

NYS Office of General Services (OGS): In addition to emergency procurement support, the Office of General Services can provide logistical support during emergency response and short-term recovery activities by assisting with the transportation of supplies, office furniture, and other items through its Mail & Freight Center and Distribution Management Programs and staging items at its regional Distribution Centers in Albany and Long Island.

NYS Division of Military and Naval Affairs (DMNA): Per the National Framework and FEMA, military forces are not first responders, but the National Guard is the first level of military response. DMNA can provide ground transportation for commodities and supplies as well as transportation of personnel for emergency evacuation purposes. DMNA has limited stockpiles of commodities and supplies and these are generally for support of organic personnel. DMNA may require material handling equipment to load and unload stock, based on where the incident is versus the location of the resources. DMNA facility space is limited for outside agencies due to operational impact on internal operational requirements.

NYS Department of Corrections and Community Supervision (DOCCS): The primary role of DOCCS is to provide personnel to assist in preparing, establishing, equipping, and managing State Logistics sites for operational use, and in site clean-up after response and recovery operations have ended. DOCSS may also provide transportation support to an operation.

NYS Department of Transportation (DOT): The primary role of DOT will be to transport items, as needed, with available resources. DOT will identify the assets that can be made available to the ESF #7 group depending on the event.

NYS Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (OPRHP): The primary role of OPRHP is to provide what OPRHP assembles and sends over on a weekly basis in OPRHP's "Inventory Readiness Report" (stockpiles) as well as the capability of providing "Staging Areas" in the affected area(s) when possible.

NYS Thruway Authority (TA): The primary role of the TA will be to transport items, as needed, with available resources. TA will identify the assets that can be made available to the ESF #7 group depending on the event.

State University of New York (SUNY): SUNY may be able to provide equipment including barricades, compressors, gen-sets, trucks, and related maintenance equipment.

NYS Canal Corporation (Canals): Canals may have ability to provide limited inventory of portable and heavy equipment to support requests by impacted agencies/entities. Canals has limited capacity to provide personnel, engineering, and technical expertise in support of emergency response requests. Resources needed to meet Canals infrastructure, engineering, and operations needs would be prioritized. Emergencies impacting the canal system will limit the resources available from Canals if this ESF is activated.

NYS Office of Information Technology Services (ITS): ITS can provide consolidated mainframe and server computer and networking. Provide technology support to the State EOC.

NYS Office of Interoperable and Emergency Communications (DHSES/OIEC): OIEC can provide radios and communications support within the State EOC. If radio and communication support is requested outside the EOC, it would fall under the purview of ESF #2.

New York Power Authority (NYPA): NYPA can provide support to NYS during an emergency in the forms of equipment and personnel, as the event dictates.

NYS Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC): Although not technically part of this ESF, DEC's Division of Materials Management is responsible for initiating the issuance of waivers of container deposit requirements (State Returnable Container Act) for water donated by manufacturers (and others) toward specified emergency relief efforts.

Integration of Federal ESFs

The Federal Government organizes its response resources and capabilities under an ESF construct. Similar to New York State's ESF construct, Federal ESFs are multi-agency operational components that serve as the primary means for coordinating Federal resources and capabilities into New York State. The Federal ESFs bring together a wealth of capabilities of Federal departments, agencies, and other national-level assets. In doing so, they are organized to provide the operating structure for building, sustaining, and delivering Federal response core capabilities in support of the State's Critical Capabilities. Integration and coordination is key to leveraging the resources of each Federal ESF. As such, New York State ESF #7 will serve at the primary integration point for Federal ESF #7. The table below summarizes Federal ESF #7 and indicates the response core capabilities that the ESF most directly supports. Detailed response capabilities and activities are listed in each Federal ESF Annex.

ESF # 7 - Logistics ESF Coordinator: **General Services Administration and DHS/FEMA**
Key Response Core Capability: Logistics and Supply Chain Management, Mass Care Services, Critical Transportation, Infrastructure Systems, Operational Communications
Coordinates comprehensive incident resource planning, management, and sustainment capability to meet the needs of disaster survivors and responders. Functions include but are not limited to: • Comprehensive, national incident logistics planning, management, and sustainment capability. • Resource support (e.g., facility space, office equipment and supplies, contracting services).

SECTION IV: Recovery

Short-Term Recovery

There is no clear delineation of when disaster response activities transition into short-term recovery activities. As with all disaster and emergency-related activities, any transition to a new phase will be dependent upon the needs of the response and the identified needs of the individuals/communities affected. In general, disaster response addresses the immediate aftermath and life safety issues of a disaster or emergency, while short-term recovery activities begin as the need for immediate life-saving activities diminishes. At times, these phases will often overlap with one another.

Demobilization of ESFs

Demobilization of agencies and ESFs from the State EOC will occur based upon operational needs, and will be jointly determined by State OEM and ESF coordinating agency. Based upon the needs of the operation, ESFs may begin to demobilize during the response/short-term recovery phase. However, it should be noted that agencies may be subject to a rapid recall for re-activation of the ESF, if needed, based upon operational needs.

In most cases, demobilization of an ESF will include the release of the coordinating agency and all member agencies. However, there may be instances where the ESFs can be partially demobilized, allowing member agencies to be released as the need for their representation and capability in that ESF is no longer necessary.

In the process of demobilizing an ESF, all member agencies must ensure that any open or ongoing activities that require cross-coordination with other ESFs are transitioned to ESF #7 or ensure the request has been completed in the State's incident management system. This must be done prior to demobilization and in a manner to ensure that any dependencies or inter-dependencies of that ESF are properly and effectively communicated across the response organization. In addition, each agency must ensure that they coordinate their demobilization with their agency-specific counterparts that are represented on other ESFs.

Transition to Long-Term Recovery

As the urgency of a response lessens, and communities begin to focus their efforts on implementing recovery programs, the State's focus will also shift to the long-term recovery needs of the affected areas. In Presidential Disaster Declarations, this will likely include the activation of a Federally-established Joint Field Office (JFO). JFOs are established, operated, and maintained by DHS/FEMA, and will include the temporary recovery organization structure put in place to support recovery. To properly ensure effective integration of State and Federal recovery activities, the State will organize in a similar structure to the Federal structure contained within the National Disaster Recovery Framework.

Implement Recovery Support Functions (RSFs)

As JFO activation occurs, the Federal government will transition out of the Emergency Support Function (ESF) construct and implement the Recovery Support Functions (RSFs). RSFs bring together the core recovery capabilities of Federal departments and agencies to focus on community recovery needs. The RSF structure includes the following: Community Planning and Capacity Building, Economic, Health and Social Services, Housing, Infrastructure Systems, and Natural and Cultural Resources. RSFs are intended to facilitate the coordination and delivery of Federal assistance to supplement the recovery efforts of local and State governments and are designed to operate within a timeframe of months to years.

As the Federal ESFs transition to RSFs, the State's ESF posture will be required to transition into the RSF construct. As such, State agencies will transition from their assigned ESF role to the appropriate Recovery Support Function, as warranted. It is important to note that not all Federally-declared disasters will require full RSF activation, and not all RSF activations will require full participation from each agency. The transition from an agency to the RSF construct is situation-based, and dependent upon the agency's role(s) within the State response framework. For planning purposes, it is assumed that in a credible worst-case event, the situation may warrant full participation from all agencies that comprise this ESF. For the purposes of ESFs, logistical support will continue throughout the RSF process, as needed.